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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The news in London: Various Government schemes and councils. === Seventeen lives lost by the storm in Great Britain. Frightful ravages of cholera in Corea. === The conspiracy in Spain. - Ten years for Vandersmissen. ___ Kan bars protesting against the Bulgarian election returns.

DOMESTIC .- Mr. Blame made an address to the Young Republican Club of Philadelphia. == The proposition to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted down in the General Convention. = Report of the Committee on Laws in the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor. = Resolution on the Mormon question In the Congregational Council in Chicago, Four bundred armed men guarding the packing houses in Chicago. Benjamin Folsom, Consul to Sheffield. - Charges against the Andover

CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Letters of acceptance from Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hewitt. === General Tracy nominated for District-Attorney of Kings County ; other nominations made === Tammany indorsed the union Democratic ticket. === Three speeches made by Mr. George. = Winners at Parkville: Herbert, Relax, King Arthur, Bonanza, Ferg Kyle. ___ Athletic games in Brooklyn. ___ Bievele races in Koseville, N. J. - A decision that the Third Avenue Railroad Company must pay \$49,000 license fees, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-at 45 3-16d, per onnce - 75.57 cents. === Stocks tregularly active, feverish and fluctuating, closing

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair, pr clear and warmer. Temperature yesterday Highest, 48°: lowest, 38°: average, 4314°.

Naturally Mr. Blaine's appearance in Philadelphia and his first speech since the successful Maine campaign were the occasion of a popular demonstration. He was heard with delight by a great multitude, but a still larger number of people were unable to get within the sound of his voice. The scenes in Philadelphia last night will doubtless be repeated in the other places where Mr. Blaine is to speak in the State which gave him 80,000 majority two years ago.

Truly the way of the street railway company In Third-ave. The reduction of fares on the Elevated road there was a terrible blow from which the company has hardly begun to tecover; yet on top of it comes a decision from the Supreme Court declaring that this unbappy corporation must pay a license of \$20 annually for each of its cars, just as if they were clean pice omnibuses. This means \$49,000 out of the company's treasury immediately and \$40,000 before long. We fear no one will sympathize with this corporation in its distress nnless it be the other street car companies. Thanks to the Corporation Counsel's efforts they are already in the same predicament or likely soon to be there.

The Knights of Labor who went to Chicago from Richmond to settle the stock-yard strike have accomplished nothing. They were much annoyed to find that armed detectives were guarding the buildings, and said they feared the situation might end in bloodshed. It is not tween slavery and freedom was clearly seen clear how the guarding of the yards can affect the merits of this unfortunate strike which is for eight hours of work for ten hours' pay. The deserted shops must be protected, and as unable to do it, there was nothing left for the shades of thought and feeling, to unite upon owners but to hire armed detectives. To lawabiding strikers this should not be a matter of concern; and surely in protesting on this point | best sense, Mr. Chase is justly honored by Govthe visiting Knights did not mean to speak in behalf of possible evil-doers in the ranks of the strikers.

The General Convention by a vote of 112 to 185 has decided against changing the name of the Episcopal Church. This result will probably be entirely acceptable to the majority of Episcopaliars. They are unwilling to admit that the name "Protestant Episcopal" has lost much, if not all, of its earlier significance; that it is no longer necessary to protest against Romanism; and that there are substantial as well as sentimental reasons which may be properly urged in behalf of a new title. Yet with the conservative tendency of most churchmen they believe in letting well enough alone, just now at least. To call themselves American Catnolics would certainly oftend many timid souls within the pale of the communion who still shudder at the thought of Rome, and would not be attractive either to Protestant or Reman Catholic outsiders. It would awaken ridicule possibly. Others again would like some such name as Anglo-American, to show the early English connection of the Church in America; but on the whole no loud demand has been heard for any change.

The Administration will not swell visibly with elation over the opinions expressed at the Lake Mohonk Conference concerning the Federal management of Indian affairs. Violent inguage has not been used at these meetings but there was decided meaning in the resolution suggesting that Civil Service principles should followed in the future when appointments in the Indian service were to be made. By all means; let us have Civil Service Reform principles; but first, as a step toward them, let the Administration but in practice principles of common honesty and decency. If this had already been done, the Indian Commissioner would not now be Mr. Atkins, of Pan-Electric notoriety; and post-traderships would not have slavery, and the Union established for the first show that they have no sympathy with such

established themselves at the agencies. Neither would the President have removed capable and reputable agents, merely to make places for political supporters like Morris A. Thomas, of Baltimore. Verily, the members of the Mohonk Conference, in view of the facts, expressed their censure in wonderfully mild

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOR MAYOR. Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Mayor is short, sharp and sensible. He wastes no words but comes directly to the point. "It is not enough," as he says, "that the Mayor refrain from making bad appointments, or that he piny a passively good part; to work a real reform he must devote his whole energy to actively grappling with and rooting out the countless evils and abuses already existing." Mr. Roosevelt is free from the absorbing pressure of private business cares, which have caused Mayor Grace to give only a small part of his time to the City Hall. He is not engaged in any gigantic Peruvian mining or railway scheme which must enlist his carefal attention. He can give his best energies to the task of improving the city government, and he can be trusted to devote himself unreservedly and completely to the highest interests of the city. As he puts it with great force:

During three years' service in the State Legislature fully half of my time was occupied in dealing with the intricate municipal misgovernment of this city; and it became evident to me that there could be no great or effective change for the better in no great of elective change for the better in our city government except through the unsparing use of the knife wielded by some man who could act unhampered by the political interests which sustain the present abuses, and without fear of either personal or political consequences.

The Republican candidate is a surgeon of experience in lopping off diseased growths, and he knows how to cut deeply enough to remove all that is corrupt or unhealthy. His work in the investigation of the municipal departments has prepared him for just this indispensable service. He tells the simple truth when he says that the people of New-York are practically blackmailed to the extent of millions of dollars annually by a host of sinecurists, and he will know exactly what to do to rid the city of this foul and oppressive burden. He is obstruct and defeat the efforts of any Democratic Mayor to clear away the Democratic leeches from the treasury. To support Theodore Roosevelt for Mayor is the surest way to bring about economy and efficiency in municipal affairs.

SALMON P. CHASE.

In Carpenter's picture of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the towering figure of Salmon P. Chase occupies a commanding position, which, in the minds of many men of his generation, he did not bear to the great event there consummated. But the true relation of Mr. Chase to the abolition of slavery was not fully understood by the generation with which he worked, and is yet to be fully comprehended by the Nation which owes to him so much of honor and of grandeur. The oration of ex-Governor Hoadly, at the burial of Mr. Chase in Ohio, will contribute much to that better understanding.

As armies must have both scouts and Generals, so great reforms require both pioneers and practical leaders. But in no other relation in life do men make the mistake of honoring the scout before the General who organizes victory. Useful as he is in a rare degree, the best of scouts has in him no faculty to hold a foot of the ground he may tread. To gain ground and hold it, to push back a foe until he is finally subdued, the General is necessary who can adjust plans to possibilities, and array great forces to accomplish with them the best practical results within their reach Garrison and Phillips were scouts; Salmon P. Chase was such a General.

will ever be dear to the heart and fascinating to the imagination. Men like Phillips and Garrison did indeed render glorious services to their country and their age, although the methods they chose were those from which no practical change in the laws of the land or in the condition of the slaves could have been expected. As Governor Hoadly well says, Garrison and Phillips were only able to enrage the South, but had in them no power to frighten or to hurt the institutions they assailed. They lived to see the Union they detested. and the Constitution they abhorred, saved by the methods they had denounced as immoral." This strong statement implies no censure; it was not the part of the pioneer to begin by paving streets or building railroads. The work which was theirs to do they did well. for they roused public opinion and awakened the consciences of many, until the issue beand deeply felt on both sides of the dividing line. But their's was not the duty to show an awakened public how to revolutionize the laws of the land, and their's was not the faculty to the suburban authorities are unwilling or bring together millions of men, with divers political effort in the right direction.

Among those who led, in the highest and ernor Hoadly as one of the foremost in thought. one of the bravest and most devoted in action, and one of the most potent in influence over events. He it was who brought great legal learning and a loverful mind to the task of convincing men that the fugitive slave law could and should be resisted as unconstitutional, because, though the Constitution embraced a provision for the retarn of fugitives, it added no grant of legislative power to Congress over that subject, and therefore left to the States alone the power to devise proper legislation. Resting this argument on the tenth amendment, Mr. Chase added the conclusion drawn from the seventh amendment and the common law, that no person could be deprived of liberty or of rights without trial by jary. When the conscience and the intellect of the Nation had been enlightened to resist the fugitive slave law as a slavery on American soil was rendered inevitable. For slavery could not be made profitable without return of fugitives, and return of fugitives was practically impossible wit out resort to the methods which Mr. Chase held repugnant rested with the defenders of slavery to determine whether they would see it rot away gradthe swood of rebellion and setting free the unlimited war power of the nation.

slavery Mr. Chase began when it was nowhere ority, or to shoot people in order to assert it, popular; when conscious possession of great talents tempted him to seek elevation by open paths, in a town where Birney's press had been destroyed and negroes mobbed because they were free, and in a State in which no per- Powderly, whose conduct shows him to be a son of the slightest trace of negro blood was allowed to testify in the courts. He lived to see the great crisis past, the land freed from Clearly, it is time for Virginia white men to en sold to his friends in Tennessee to the time on foundations of justice, by political an order. Heaven they consider a long way off.

his own courage and intellect. It was fitting that it was reserved for his pen to trace the words with which Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation ended, the only substantial change or addition made to the document : "And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

THE PRISONERS OF POVERTY.

The sufferings and privations of workingwomen in these days and in all large cities are known to the public in a vague and general way. The reality and steady continuance of the frightful pressure which compels scores of thousands of women to work sixteen hours out of every twenty-four for a wage barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, are not generally recognized; certainly are not generally borne in mind. To realize the extent and depth of the drudgery which these our fellow-creatures endure is to desire to ameliorate their condition. To become acquainted with the hopeless indigence, the ceaseless toil, the unrelieved privation, which make up the lives of these unfortunates, is to e convinced that the vaunted civilization of the period is a hollow sham if it cannot solve this social problem. As an aid to such solution THE TRIBUNE is about to publish a series of articles showing exactly what the situation of the New-York workingwomen is. These articles will be prepared by a special commissioner who possesses peculiar aptitude and knowledge, as her writings already before the public abundantly testify. THE TRIBUNE'S commissioner is Mrs. Helen

Campbell, author of the powerful and suggestive novel "Mrs. Herndon's Income." That novel could only have been written by one who had studied the most difficult of social problems deeply and at first hand. Its motive is the endeavor of a warm-hearted, philanthropic woman, who suddenly became possessed of a large income, so to distribute it as to do the most good to the greatest number. Her quest brings her in contact with every kind of suffering and har Iship, and these painful phases of community life are described with the clearness and precision of personal observation. In free from the entanglements which must effect Mrs. Campbell in this deeply interesting story employed her own experiences. She had gone down among the poor and suffering, had familiarized herself with the workings of the multitudinous charitable organizations, and had sought light upon the problems involved at the fountain head. She proposes, in undertaking her new mission, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Revelations will have to be made involving discredit to some. Heartless and dishonest and brutal employers of female labor, who grind the last copper out of their helpless workers and even in some cases plot and plan to cheat them out of a few cents, will be drawn in their true colors. The deadly competition which seems to dety all measures of relief and to overwhelm by successive and incessant waves of struggling humanity the fainting throng of women already forced to their topmost speed and reduced to starvation wages, will be described. The ceaseless toil which leaves no leisure for thought, much less recreation, which forces thousands to live upon cold food, to take their scanty meals standing, to know no interval between sleep and work, will be shown for what it is.

There is no need, as indeed there is little room, for exagger tion in this work. The simple truth is as pitiful as anything that can be conceived. There are 200,000 workingwomen in New-York. The highest average earning of these workers is \$7 a week. Numbers earn but \$5 a week. sands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount. The prices for the work they do are miserable almost beyond belief. Competition both in Of all the leaders of the anti-slavery army, to | trade and in the labor market has wrought this whom the actual abolition of slavery is justly state of things, and under the existing conattributable, Mr. Chase was one of the most ditions there is no prospect of better times. With a continual foreign immigration which maintains the supply of unskilled and partly skilled female labor, and with a competition in manufacturing which compels the producer to avail himself of every help, the workingwomen are ground as between the upper and the nether millstone, and there is no help for them. But it is evident that society cannot longer tolerate a state of things which involves an inhumanity that would shame savages; which gives the lie hourly to the assumed Christianity of the nation; and which not only tosters and encourages but tends to justify the feelings of hatred and enmity toward the state and the whole social system so menacingly progressive and apparent to-day.

The problem is a difficult one, but there must be a solution to it, and THE TRIBUNE, without blinking any of the perplexing considerations which surround it, hopes, by the publication of Mrs. Campbell's articles, to stimulate at once the public conscience and the public intelligence, to the end that the necessity of remedial action may be generally recognized, and the best course to take may be discussed and agreed upon. As to the gravity of the subject there can be no question, and it is becoming more serious and more pressing continually. It is literally true that chatte slavery never involved such unmitigated suffering as a large percentage of our workingwomen endure. It is not less literally true that human beings thus chained to the oar can by no possibility develop their higher faculties. They can only be either drudges or dangers. They are, in fact, prisoners of poverty, and ir them the New World has reproduced the saddest and most deplorable conditions of the Old one. Mrs. Campbell's first article on this interesting and important question will appear in THE TRIBUNE next

THE COLORED BROTHER.

Since old Virginia was scared by a cow, and brave Lientenant Green, who is now honored and rewarded as an agent of this great Nation in the Indian country, displayed his chivalry by striking the wounded and unarmed John Brown, there have been not many trials for her heroes such as the invasion of the Knights violation of the Constitution, the abolition of of Labor. For these Knights have with them a colored brother; think of it, a colored Brother. That this was too awfully dreadful. no Virginian needs to be told, and when this Brother marched with other brothers into a theatre to which they had been invited, the to the Constitution. The issue once joined, it very foundation of Virginia society was shaken. For it seems still to be true that the superiority of the Virginia white man can be ually by the sure working of industrial and maintained only by the most unremitting preeconomic causes, or hasten its end by drawing caution, the most anxious exclusiveness, and now and then by bloodshed. But can colder Northern men, who do not

This great work of practical resistance to have to lie awake rights about their superiever comprehend the horror of Virginia chiv alry when Grand Master Powderly especially selected that colored Brother to introduce him to a public assembly? And now that same very mudsill of the mudsills, has been reelected grand master without opposition. hurt of the honest men who had long since | methods which were in large measure due to | and they can safely leave to Virginia divines

the puzzling question how proud Vuginia white men are going to get along in the same Heaven with black brothers. But here on earth, Virginia proud white employers will never, no, never, consent to pay the cotored brother a white man's wages, nor will the proud white laborer consent to accept the wages of a colored man who does as much work, nor will either allow the votes of the colored brother to be honestly counted, so that his rights as a man and a laborer may be

defended by officials of his own choosing. Mr. Powderly's election brings a horrible state of things. There is threatened already a split in the order, and a separate organization of Southern Knights, who will provide a secondclass table, so to speak, for the colored brother, and whose divines will somehow work out for the colored brother a second-class Heaven.

RIDDING FOR THOROUGHBREDS. When Pierre Lorillard's superb collection of stalions and broodmares was sold at auction at the great Rancocas farm on Friday the total was \$142,895. This was far less than the eighty-three thoroughbred's should have brought, for the seventy-eight mares and five stallions represented some of the finest racing strains in the world and among them were many of the star performers of the last twenty years. A lot of equal merit and reputation in England would have brought at least twice and probably three times as much. Iroquois was sacrificed at \$20,000. If an English winner of the Derby and St. Leger, only eight years old, in the very flush and bloom of lusty youth, an animal of magnificent proportions, of exceptional development and power, were led to the auction block at Tattersall's, he would excite the eager competition of representatives of the great stud farms, not only of England, but of France, Germany, Austria and even Australia, and would not be considered highpriced at 8,000 or even 10,000 guineas. But Iroquois was an American colt and many turf writers abroad delighted to pick flaws in him that never existed betraving their spite and envy beanse the colt came from the wrong side of the Atlantic. Iroquois was not an Ormonde, but that he was far above the average of Derby winners was proved by his brilliant achievements in the Prince f Wales Stakes and the St. Leger. No resolute effort, however, was made to secure him for England or the Continent, probably because racing it this country owing to the excessive influence of bookmakers and the prevalence of plague-spots, is looked on with some contempt in Europe, and the best American horses are not rated at their true

Yet Iroquois would have gone to England for \$17,500 save for the patriotic spirit shown by General Jackson, of Belle Meade, who offered \$20,000 and secured the noble horse for nessee. General Jackson does not really need Iroquois, as he already has a full force of stallions on his farm, but he would not permit the Derby winner to cross the Atlantic. All honor to him for that. To allow the American champion to be captured for British use would have been a disgrace to

the turf of this country.

Teo many owners and breeders in the United states are prone to exalt the merits of imported torses and to despise the native stock in comparison. Who were the sires of the most noted horse on the American turf this year-Tremont, Dew Drop. The Bard and many others? They were American to the backbone. Why is it that W. Scott, whose unsuccessful French stallion Rayon d'Or cost him more than \$30,000 and never yet sired a racer of merit, did not seize the oppor tupity to secure a horse far superior to Rayon d'Or for much less money? August Belmont paid more than \$20,000 for St. Blaise, a Derby winner, it is true, but one of poor class and probably ten counds inferior to frequeis, but he did not care for the great son of Leamington. J. B. Haggin went to the other side of the world and brought Darebin from Australia at heavy expense, though if Darebin could have been in the English Derby against Iroquois it is not likely that he would have got place. Mr. Withers has shown a passionate fondness for imported blood, out his English stallions rarely succeed in getting a coit or fitly that does not want to lie down and rest after running half He preferred to purchase that heary old eripple, Mortemer, for \$2,500 rather than buy Iroquois at his real value. Mortemer is now moss backed. Every year his offspring has grown poorer. The best he ever got were Exile and Wanda and they were among his first. Nearly all of his sous and daughters that ran this year except Exile were melancholy failures. If Mortemer prodrages a genuine raceborse for Mr. With be little short of a breeding miracle. Moreover, if Mr. Withers keeps on buying stallions he will soon

have two stallions to every mare at Brookdale. Some of the broad-mares brought fair prices for America, though in Lugland, where 3,000 gaineas have often been paid for famous brood-mares, the bids would seem meagre for the selected mothers of the turf. Mr. Lorillard never spared expense in adding to his stock and his mares were the best that money could buy. But if the prices for the mares were too low, what shall be said of the pitifu! \$1,200 paid for the Duke of Magenta, the cham pion of his day, and one of the best horses that ever trod an American track? This is deplorable, The imported stallion Pizarro went for \$7,500. nore than six times as much, though he was a pigmy as a racer in comparison with the mights Duke. But Pizarro is full of the "fashionable"

Altogether the Rancocas sale furnished somestrik ing illustrations of the freaks and fancies, the whims and carrices of breeders and owners. It will long be remembered with regret as ending the glories of the greatest of American racing stables and stud farms. Pierre Lorillard has gone from the turf on which he gained so many laurels and for which he did so much. The loss is indeed a

General Schofield, after careful investigation, an conness that the bit of land on which the Statue of Liberty stands is Bedlow's Island-spelled with a instead of a final e. Why there should ever have been any doubt about it is hard to understand. The owned the spot, and neither they nor their descend ants have thought of refining the end of their name to los. So Bedlow's Island let it be. The title is honorable, traditional, and like all other old names should be retained.

Times chooses to misstate ex-Secretary Chandler's indictment of Mr. Bayard for entertaining loose ideas of official integrity. The question at issue does not relate to the validity of the Maxwell land grant, but to the propriety of the Senator's receiving a fee of \$3,000 for a legal opinion in the case when he was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims. Whether the Maxwell claim was an honest one or a swindle does not matter. It was a case in the determination of which the Senator was likely to have a voice as a member of that committee, and it was highly improper for him to act as counsel for the claimants and to arm them with an opinion which they could regard as an official one. As Mr. Chandler said: "There cannot be the slightest doubt that his opinion was wanted sotely because of his position as Senator and chairman; and he must have known this when he gave at."

The over-sanguine chairman of the Irving Hall County Convention the other night said that he presided over "a body from whose loins the next Mayor of New-York may spring." That was before Mr. Hewitt was put in the field and before Tainmany turned the coldest of shoulders on itsoid ally The "loins" of Irving Hall seem to have been badly " left."

Those who attended the mass-meeting in the Brookiyu Rink at which Mr. Beecher espoused the cause of Mr. Cleveland in his candidacy for the Governorship against Secretary Folger will remember with what a pumping up and down of his right foot, a slapping of his hands and a vocal emphasis he declared his determination not to vote for Mr. Folger because he saw Presidential interference with State affairs in that gentleman's nomination. Yet, if memory serves us rightly, there was no Arthur in the vicinity of the Republican State Convention when Mr. Folger was nominated. It would not be vital to the issue, but yet diverting

to know what Mr. Beecher would do, were he here, with reference to the Presidential interference the present municipal contest. We would like to hear him differentiate in the interest of Mr. Cleveland between the simple nomination of a Cabinet officer under President Arthur as Governor, and the active, open wire-pulling of three Cabinet officers and a private secretary of President Cleveland in a purely local contest. Perhaps it makes a difference in Mugwumpian ethics whose ox is gored.

The habit of The New-York Times in seeking to injure Republican candidates by professing to support them is well illustrated in its treatment of Roosevelt. It closes an acticle professedly in his favor by stating: "It need scarcely be said that we do not regard Mr. Recsevelt's election as probable." This sounds more like the talk of a Judas than of a friend.

The Hon. William E. Chandler, whose caustic | G. Hecksber, and the Misses Hecksher. comments upon Secretary Bayard's relations to his chents were contained in a recent letter to THE TEIBUNE, has no intention of making a European tour eitner this year or next; but if he be suddenly called abroad for health or pleasure, he will not ask permission of the American Minister to present him at Marlborough House.

PERSONAL.

Voltaire's old home at Ferney now belongs to a sculptor, who has preserved the philosopher's bedroom in its oid state. The room contains a bedstead, table, and armehairs. On the walls are two pictures of Catherine of Russia and of Voltaire himself. At Ferney and through the country roundabout Voltaire is almost forwatten.

As a statue of Miles Standish is to be erected in Boston, it is proposed that Prisellia and John Alden be similarly honored.

Paul von Elitter's gift of \$75,000 to the University of Jena is to be divided into halves. The interest of onehalf will go for the expenses of scientific travel and for improved means of instruction in zoology. The interest of the other half will maintain a Ritter Professorship of Philogeny, to be filled by Dr. Arnold Lang, formerly Hackel's assistant and pupil.

The late W. H. Montague, of Boston, was the owner of the bullet that caused the death of Warren at Bunker Hill. The precious relie will now probably pass into the Bostonian Society's collection.

Betsy Pemberthy is dead at Haisetown, Cornwall, full of years and honors and also of pride in her former scholar, "Master Johnny Broadrib," now known to fame as Henry Irving. The old schoolmistress was fond of talking of him, of the days when he recited his lessons to her, and of his first public recitation, on the platform of a little chapel at Halsetown.

It is told in The Boston Budget that the last time Mile. Ruea was in Washington, Secretary Lamar called on her, and on his calling his identity to her remembrance she exclaimed, "Oh, yes! You are zee grand Senator with zee Roman name, "on are—an! yees! You are Senator Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamaribus!"

The German Empress, it is recalled, was in her girl-Professor Charles E. Norton takes James Russell Low-

ell's place at Harvard this term as an interpreter of Imperial Councillor Lothar Baron von Faber recently elebrated at Nucroberg, the 125th anniversary of the

founding of the famous pencil factory that bears his Mr. Myron Whitney, the favorite singer, has bought a fine home at Watertown, Mass.

M. Delaunay has been suffering from erysipelas. Little Margaret Lathrop was, it is said, the first child

born in the old "Wayside" Hawthorne house for more years than can be remembered. Mr. Woolner will present to the Dumfries Observatory a cast of his bust of Carlyle. This bust was made for

Louisa, Lady Ashburton, in 1865, and is the best ever made of the subject. Miss Kate Field will spend much of this winter in the

outh. There was a unique marriage ceremony recently at neroberg, Germany. The bride was the well-known armiess artist, Fraulein Hausmann, who wedded her impresario, Herr Haus child, and signed her marriage arract with her feet. Rings were exchanged, and the adding ring of the bride was placed on the fourth toe weading ring of the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Prince Alexander is reported to have said to one of his travelling companions recently that the reason why Bismarck is so anxious to avert war is because of the advanced age and growing infirmities of the German Emperor, below certain a conflict would precipitate the aged monarch's death. The Prince also said that his peated advice of his father, Alexander of Hesse.

It is estimated by those who have made the subject a study that the losses occasioned by insects injurious to agriculture in the United States reach the enormous sum of \$400,000,000 every year.

Care Cod Democrat—What's this I bear atout wasting money on a sounding board in our State headquarters! Treasurer of State Committee—It was a necessary out-lay; besides, Junge Abbott gave a jound of nails toward

Cape Cod Man (still skeptical)-What earthly use is the Cape Cod Man (still skeptical)—what carring use is the hing, anyway?

Treasurer—Don't you see! Every time we receive a contribution the sound of the clinking silver is thrown if over the State. It's mighty comforting to the boys.—Buston Record.

Two boothers knocked down and nearly killed an aged priest in the streets of Versailles, France, the other day. Tacy said they did it in consequence of a bet. Incidents like these go to show that in the highly civilized coun-

tries of Europe civilization does not always civilize. After looking around carefully The Augusta (Ga.) cossession of the entire South." But the Yankees are not entitled to any credit for enterprise on this account. according to The St. Louis Republican; for they are being completely crowded out of New-England by the Irish and French-Canadians, and go to the South for refuge. It everybody is to be besteved the Yankee is a

"Do you think that Colonel Yerger is going to run gain for the Legislature !" asked an Austin geutleman

sort of Wandering Jew on the fact of the earth.

afriend.
"I know that he is."
"Did he tell you so !"

"No."

"Then how do you know he is going to run again I"

"You see I live near him, and his wife is beginning to pay back ten and codes they borrowed a year ago, last after he was defeated. He is beginning already to win over the dissatisfied element of his party."—[Texas Sittings.

According to The Chicago Mail "Jack" Haverly According to The Category and Category and Category expects to make a fortune out of Cheltenham Beson. His plans for it contamplats the use of a vast amount of noney-half a million or such a matter-but he is con fident it can be raised without much difficulty. He wants a fine hotel with lots of room, a cafe for ices an emonade, a big iron pier, and a special line of steame rs. Then he will make admission free and get the growd, Coney Island is for New-York, although the seasons where all Chicago can go in hot weather, and get cool without spending too much money, and yet enough to make the enterprise profitable.

The Sultan of Morocco is said to be a veritable Haroun Al Raschil. He is handsome and most courtly in manner, and professes to be a prophet, in which

The sultan of Morocco is said to be a veritable Haroun Al Raschil. He is handsome and most courtly in manner, and professes to be a prophet, in which character he leads a quiet and rather seeduded life. He possesses 6,000 wives whom he keeps in harems at Fez, Morocco and Meknes. He also has a travelling harem which constantly attends him.

The final number of the Siam Weekly Advertiser was published on the 7th of August, the issue of the paper being stopped for the usual cause of newspaper suspension—it didn't pay. The Advertiser has been published by the American Board of Foreign Missions, but for the last ten years it has been the private enterprise of an American missionary, Mr. S. J. Smith, a native of New-Fampshire. Mr. Smith and his wife have been hard working and earnest missionaries and educators in Siam for neatly thirty years. They were thoroughly versed in the language of the country, and enjoyed the friendship of the late and present kings. Many of the retorms which have taken place in Siam since 1850 were due to their efforts, and it is to be registed that their newspaper was forced into suspension. The type-setting on the paper was performed by Siamese comments the self-supper suspension. The type-setting on the paper was performed by Siamese comments the self-supper suspension. The type-setting on the paper was performed by Siamese comments the self-supper suspension. The type-setting on the paper was performed by Siamese comments the proper was performed by Siamese setting on the paper was performed by Slamese compositors. Its extensive book and job office for Siamese and English printing will not be suspended.

A certain mining operator from the Pacific coast was also a good one nere. He bonded a silver mine somewhere in the unexplored regions of Mexico for \$5,000, took the enterprise to New-York and represented that it cost \$500,000. He incorporated it into 1,000,000 shares and put it on the market for \$1.0 per share, sold all the stock, got away with all the money and then cheated the man from whom be got the bond out of his \$5,000. He is what they call a "datay" in New-York, its wouldn't keep a man waiting twenty minutes to change a \$50 oill for three cents. He would walk of with the whole of it. I was complaining to a friend of mine about the high cost of living in New-York. He said the trouble with you is that you are trying to ape millionaires on a small capital; by don't you go to secont-class piaces! This had never occurred to my mind. I had no difficulty in fluaring second-class piaces and fare, but when the waiter came around with the fill it was first-class, all the same, reminding me of the old song which goes:

The Junebug has his gory wings,

The lightning bug his flams;

The bedding has no wings at all,

But he gets there, just the same.

—[A Uniformian in New-York. A certain mining operator from the Pacific coast was

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

GAYETY VERGING TOWARD NEW-YORK

THE BALL AT TUXEDO PARK-OTHER INCIDENTA

PAST AND PROSPECTIVE. As the season in the Berkshire Hills and at Newport wanes, life at Tuxedo Park grows gayer. The cluo-house is the centre of attraction, and the ball there on Friday right was in every way successful. The invitations were limited; but that rarely detracts from the brilliancy of this kind of ertertainment. Among the many well-known people present were Me. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worth White, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, jr., Allen Thorndike Rice, F. Gray Griswold, W. Ridgeway Moore, A. Wright Sanford, Rutherford Stnyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Bipley, Mr. and Mrs. John

The gay season at Lenox is about at an end. The same nay be said of Stockbridge, which is only a few miles away. How much there is in a name is well illustrated nat there. Every one knows of Lenox, not so many people know of Stockbridge. Yet as a matter of fact many of the handsome country places which rise before the mind's eye when Lenox is mentioned are in the township of Stockbridge—Mr Lanler's, Mr. Ward's and Mr. Sloane's, for example. To get to these houses, of course, one seaves the railroad at Lenox Station. Nor can it be denied that the loveliest sites for homes are over toward the village of Stockbridge. This place has long been known as the possessor of a much better hotel than its rival although it is more quiet. But the village is picking up. A casino will soon be built, and then the town will be thoroughly lashionable. Already the prices of lots are extravacant. Joseph H. Choate's new country house (and his old one too) are at Stockbridge as well as those The only blot on Stockbridge is the semetery, which from every point of view thrusts itself on the gazer's notice. if the monuments and tombstones could be painted green the outlook from every hill-top would be im-

It is proposed to have a matinee dansante at the club ouse in Jerome Park on Election Day when the Election Stakes will be run. A special train for guests and meinand return at a reasonable hour in the evening. Car-riages will also be in waiting to take people to the elevated roads at any time. Part of the entertainment of the day will consist of steeplechasing and hurdle racing under the direction of the Club and the Meadowbrook and Rockaway Hunt clubs. The committee in charge is made up of August Belmont, Francis R. Rives, Delancey Kane, A. Wright Sanford, August P. Montant and Leonard W. Jerome. Lander and Delmonico will do heir part to scake this novel departure of the club a success. If the day is pleasant there is no doubt that it will prove a charming entertalmment.

interest increases in the following prospective welldings: Miss Mary Otts to Robert L. Clarkson, the first week in November. Miss Martha Otts and Miss Lena Post will be the bridesmulds. On November 3 Lieuten ant R. Hant will marry Miss Anna Kearney, stepdaughter of Commodore Upshur. At out the same time the welding of Mr. Cowdin and Miss Lens Potter will be celebrated. in Grace Church probably, where the bride's father was so long the rector. The marriage of Henry Holt and Miss Tabor, daughter of Charles C. Taber, is also said to

Some recently announced engagements are those of Miss Isauello Tappan, of New-York, and Mr. Hecksher, of Puniadel, hia; Miss Alice Pausling, of Cold Spring, and Mr Holdane.

Mr. and Mrs. Birelow are still at their country place near West Point.

Among New-Yorkers who will spend this winter abroat are Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, jr.

If the Manhattan Club casts out Dr. Aveling the Socialist, the Nineteenth Century stands ready to take him in. It is said that Dr. Aveling will be one of the atractions at the first fall meeting of the more progressive of the two organizations named.

The departure of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chandler for the Pacific Coast causes much regret, not only at the Brooklyn Navy Yarl, but among a wide circle of New-York people who have enjoyed their delightful receptions from time to time during the last few years. They gave a parting rece, tion at their house on Thursday evening last, which passed of brilliantly.

There will be a reception for ladies at the Lotos Club on Saturday.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Henn will presently enjoy a recepon given in their honor by the New-York Yacht Club

Unlimited excitement, will prevail at the Country Clob at Bartow-on-the-Sound this week. There will be races on Thursday and Saturday, and a dance on Thursday night. There will be a meet of the club on that day, too.

The Essex County Hunt will give its annual balt on t

26th of this month at Music Hall, in Orange. Special

cars will take thither such New-Yorkers as intend to be present. Lander will furnish the muste. T. H. Powers Farr, C. A. Hecksher, C. A. Munn, Douglass Robinson, jr., and Louis A. Thebaud are a committee in charge of arrangements.

Brooklyn is already leading the way in fall festivities. On Tuesday evening Grace Church was the scene of a double wedding when the Misses Julia and Matilda Mailer were married to Irwin A. Sprague and Henry A. Cas r. White silk, lace and orange blessoms bedecked the critics, who were each attended by four bridesin sids. There was a handsome reception after the ceremony at the home of the brides.

The Yorick Amateur Society of this city will give their first performance this fail on November 9 at the Lexington Avenue Opera House. The play is called "A Man of the World," adapted from the French. In Brooklyn on next Thursday Miss Anna M. Sicholson will be married to W. F. Proctor at St. James's Church.

People in Washingon have not given up the idea that Secre ary Lamar contemplates getting married soon; but it is admitted that he is not more lively than usual. The Marquis de Podestad is soon to wed Mrs, Wright, of Washington.

GOOD - PROSPECTS FOR THE HORSE SHOW. Madison Square Garden re-echoes throughout the day to the sound of the busy hammers of the workmen who are preparing for the Horse Show. Stalls sides of the Garden, and the floor of the whole Garden is being stripped off to admit of a soft track being constructed. The show, which opens November 1, is likely to prove the most successful that has taken place. The and some \$15,000 is to be distributed in prizes. In addition to the ordinary prizes in the several classes there are this year a number of special pieces of plate offered. including a cup valued at \$100 to the horse beating Mr. Gebbard's Leo's record of six feet six inches; a cupief \$100 for the best jumper among the hunters; \$200 in

CONVENTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Loromotive Engineers, which begins in this city this week. The opening exercises

which begins in this city this week. The opening exercises will be public. They will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday at 1:30 p.m. Speeches will be made by Gevernor Hill, Governor Abbeit, of New Jersey, Mayor Grace, Chaincey M. Decew, the Ray. Ir. Taimage and Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood. Music will be furmabled by Cappa's 7th Regiment Band.

There will be 326 delegates present at the convention, representing the various lodges throughout the country resenting the vall known and Forty second-st., and the headquarters will be at the Rossmore Rodel. On Saturday the delegates will have a chambake at Glen Island, and on the following Tuesday they will make an excursion up the Hudson River to West Peint and Newburg, accompaned by their wives and tady friends. Five hundred and forty seate the property of the property of